- (19)【発行国】日本国特許庁(JP)
- (12)【公報種別】公開特許公報 (A)
- (11) 【公開番号】特開2000-45129 (P200 0 - 45129A
- (43) 【公開日】平成12年2月15日(2000.2. 15) -
- (54) 【発明の名称】高強度無機繊維
- (51) 【国際特許分類第7版】

D01F 9/08

CO4B 35/50

DOID 5/08

[FI]

DO1F 9/08

Ζ

CO4B 35/50

D01D 5/08

【審査請求】未請求

【請求項の数】5

【出願形態】OL

【全頁数】6

- (21) 【出願番号】特願平10-208244
- (22) 【出願日】平成10年7月23日(1998.7. 23)
- (71) 【出願人】

【識別番号】000000206

【氏名又は名称】宇部興産株式会社

【住所又は居所】山口県宇部市西本町1丁目12番32

(71) 【出願人】

- (19) [Publication Office] Japanese Patent Office (JP)
- (12) [Kind of Document] Japan Unexamined Patent Publication (A)
- (11) [Publication Number of Unexamined Application] Japan U nexamined Patent Publication 2000 - 45129(P2000 - 45129A)
- (43) [Publication Date of Unexamined Application] 2000 Febru ary 15 day (2000.2.15)
- (54) [Title of Invention] HIGH STRENGTH INORGANIC FIB
- (51) [International Patent Classification 7th Edition]

D01F 9/08

C04B 35/50

D01D 5/08

[FI]

D01F 9/08 Z

C04B 35/50

D01D 5/08 F

[Request for Examination] Examination not requested

[Number of Claims] 5

[Form of Application] OL

[Number of Pages in Document] 6

- (21) [Application Number] Japan Patent Application Hei 10 2 08244
- (22) [Application Date] 1998 July 2 3 days (1998.7.23)
- (71) [Applicant]

[Applicant Code] 000000206

[Name] UBE INDUSTRIES LTD. (DB 69-056-0008)

[Address] Yamaguchi Prefecture Ube City Nishihommachi 1-12

(71) [Applicant]

JP 00045129A Machine Translation

【識別番号】591112625

【氏名又は名称】井上 明久

【住所又は居所】宮城県仙台市青葉区川内元支倉35番地 川内住宅11-806

(72) 【発明者】

【氏名】井上 明久

【住所又は居所】宮城県仙台市青葉区川内元支倉35番地 川内住宅11-806

(72) 【発明者】

【氏名】和久 芳春

【住所又は居所】山口県宇部市大字小串1978番地の 5 宇部興産株式会社宇部研究所内

(72) 【発明者】

【氏名】中川 成人

【住所又は居所】山口県宇部市大宇小串1978番地の 5 宇部興産株式会社宇部研究所内

(72) 【発明者】

【氏名】大坪 英樹

【住所又は居所】山口県宇部市大字小串1978番地の 5 宇部興産株式会社宇部研究所内

(74)【代理人】

【識別番号】100077517

【弁理士】

【氏名又は名称】石田 敬 (外3名)

【テーマコード(参考)】4L0374L045

【Fターム(参考)】4L037 CS22 FA03 FA05 FA06 PA32 UA06 UA10 UA12 UA15 4L045 AA05 BA02 BA49 BA60 DA (57)【要約】

【課題】 室温においても高温においても高強度を有し 、高温における耐酸化性が良好な酸化物繊維を得ること [Applicant Code] 591112625

[Name] INOUE AKIHISA

[Address] Miyagi Prefecture Sendai City Aoba-ku Kawauchi M ohasekura 3 5 Kawauchi Residence 11 - 806

(72) [Inventor]

[Name] Inoue Akihisa

[Address] Miyagi Prefecture Sendai City Aoba-ku Kawauchi M ohasekura 3 5 Kawauchi Residence 11 - 806

(72) [Inventor]

[Name] Kazuhisa Yoshiharu

[Address] Inside of Yamaguchi Prefecture Ube City Oaza Okus. 197 8-5 Ube Industries Ltd. (DB 69-056-0008) Ube Research Laboratory

(72) [Inventor]

[Name] Nakagawa adult

[Address] Inside of Yamaguchi Prefecture Ube City Oaza Okus. 197 8-5 Ube Industries Ltd. (DB 69-056-0008) Ube Research Laboratory

(72) [Inventor]

[Name] Otsubo Hideki

[Address] Inside of Yamaguchi Prefecture Ube City Oaza Okus 197 8-5 Ube Industries Ltd. (DB 69-056-0008) Ube Research Laboratory

(74) [Attorney(s) Representing All Applicants]

[Applicant Code] 100077517

[Patent Attorney]

[Name] ISHIDA TAKASHI (3 OTHERS)

[Theme Code (Reference)] 4L0374L045

(57) [Abstract]

[Problem] It possesses high strength regarding room temperature, and regarding high temperatureobtain oxide fiber where oxidation resistance in high temperature is satisfactory.

【解決手段】 Ln(Lnは少なくとも一種の希土類金属元素)、A(AはAI、Cr、Fe及びGaからなる群から選択される少なくとも一種の元素)及びOから構成される溶融液を回転ロールに接触させて冷却し、細線状に凝固させて製造されるLn、A、及びOから構成される繊維を<math>700~1700で加熱することにより製造される、結晶質の $Ln_3A_5O_{12}$ 相、結晶質の Ln_AO_3 相及び結晶質の A_2O_3 相からなる群から選択される少なくとも一種の結晶質相と、Ln、A及びOからなる群から選択される少なくとも二種の元素から構成される非晶質相から構成される高強度無機繊維。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 Ln(Lnは少なくとも一種の希土類金属元素)、A(AはAI、Cr、Fe及びGaからなる群から選択される少なくとも一種の元素)及びOから構成される溶融液を回転ロールに接触させて冷却し、細成される繊維を<math>700~1700で加熱することにより製造される、結晶質の $Ln_3A_5O_{12}$ 相、結晶質の Ln_4O_3 相及び結晶質の A_2O_3 相からなる群から選択される少なくとも一種の結晶質相と、Ln、A及びOからなる群から選択されるりなくとも二種の元素から構成される非晶質相から構成される高強度無機繊維。

【請求項2】 AがAI及び/又はCrである請求項1 記載の高強度無機繊維。

【請求項3】 結晶質相が繊維中に均一に分散して存在 し、かつその粒子径が揃っていることを特徴とする請求 項1又は2記載の高強度無機繊維。

【請求項4】 希土類金属元素が、Er、Yb、Dy、Y、Gd、La、Sm、Ce、Pr、Nd、Eu、Tb、Ho、Tm及びLuからなる群から選択される少なくとも一種の元素であることを特徴とする請求項1~3に記載の高強度無機繊維。

【請求項5】 希土類金属元素が、Er, Yb及びDyからなる群から選択される少なくとも一種の元素であることを特徴とする請求項4に記載の高強度無機繊維。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[Means of Solution] Ln (As for Ln rare earth metal element of at least one kind), Contacting roll, it cools molten liquid which is formed from theA (As for A is selected from group which consists of theAl, Cr, Fe and Ga element of at least one kind which) and O, solidification doing in fine line, it is produced Ln,A, high strength inorganic fiber which is formed from amorphous phase which is formed from theelement of at least two kinds which is selected from crystalline phase of at least one kind whichis selected from group which is produced by heating fiberwhich is formed from and O with 700 to 1700 °C, consists of crystalline Ln3 As O12 phase, crystalline L nA O3 phase and crystalline A2 O3 phase and group which consists of Ln,A and O.

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Ln (As for Ln rare earth metal element of at least one kind), Contacting roll, it cools molten liquid which is formed from the A (As for A is selected from group which consists of the Al, Cr, Fe and Ga element of at least one kind which) an O, solidification doing in fine line, it is produced Ln, A, high strength inorganic fiber which is formed from amorphous phase which is formed from the element of at least two kinds which is selected from crystalline phase of at least one kind which is selected from group which is produced by heating fiberwhich is formed from and O with 700 to 1700 °C, consists of crystalline Ln3 As O12 phase, crystalline L nA O3 phase and crystalline A2 O3 phase and group which consists of Ln, A and O.

[Claim 2] High strength inorganic fiber which is stated in Clai m 1 where A is Al and/or Cr.

[Claim 3] Crystalline phase dispersing to uniform in fiber, it exists, high strength inorganic fiber which is stated in Claim 1 or 2 which designates that at same timethe particle diameter has been even as feature.

[Claim 4] Rare earth metal element, high strength inorganic fit er which is stated in Claim 1 to 3 which designates that it is a element of at least one kind which is selected from group which consists of Er, Yb, Dy, Y, Gd, La, Sm, Ce, Pr, Nd, Eu, Tb, Ho, T and Lu as feature.

[Claim 5] Rare earth metal element, high strength inorganic fit er which is stated in Claim 4 which designates that it is a element of at least one kind which is selected from group which consists of Er, Yb and Dy as feature.

[Description of the Invention]

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、断熱材、フィルタ 材またはプラスチック、金属、セラミックス、コンクリート等の強化材等その他広範な用途に使用される無機繊 維に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】金属の弾性率及び高温強度の改善、セラミックスの靭性の改善等を目的として、 $A \mid_2 O_3$ 系、Si C系等の連続繊維をその強化材として適用するための研究開発が活発に行われている。 $A \mid_2 O_3$ 系繊維は、高温における耐酸化性が良好なことや溶融金属に対けが見好なことや溶融金属に対けが見たれている。しかしながら、 $A \mid_2 O_3$ 系繊維は、例えば $T \mid$ 及び $T \mid$ 基合金などの金属強化用としては引張強度が十分に高くない。したがって、高温における耐酸化性が良好な酸化物であって、 $A \mid_2 O_3$ 系繊維以上の高強度を有する繊維の開発が待たれている。

【0003】米国特許第5.605,870号には、1 Opoises以下の粘度を有する溶融液より製造されるセラミックファイバーが開示されている。この繊維は、それ自体公知のいわゆるmelt extraction法により製造され、非晶質相及び/又は結晶相から構成されている。しかし、クレーム1の記載によると、「結晶粒径が!inear matt surfaced!ineより放射線状に増加する」との限定があり、本免明による結晶質相が繊維中に均一に分散して存在し、かつその粒子径が揃っている無機繊維とは異なるものである。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上記のような現状を鑑 みて、本免明者らは、室温においても高温においても高 強度を有し、高温における耐酸化性が良好な酸化物繊維 を得るべく鋭意研究を重ね、本発明に記す新規な無機機 維を見出した。すなわち、Ln(Lnは少なくとも一種 の希土類金属元素)、A(AはAI、Cr、Fe及びG aからなる群から選択される少なくとも一種の元素)及 び口から構成される溶融液を回転ロールに接触させて冷 却し、細線状に凝固させて製造されるLn、A、及びO から構成される繊維を700~1700℃で加熱するこ とにより製造される、結晶質の $L_{n_3}A_5O_{12}$ 相、結晶 質のLnAO₃ 相及び結晶質のA₂ O₃ 相からなる群か ら選択される少なくとも一種の結晶質相と、Ln,A及 び口からなる群から選択される少なくとも二種の元素か ら構成される非晶質相から構成される無機繊維が、室温 においても高温においても高強度を有することが見出さ れた。

[0001]

[Technological Field of Invention] This invention, is in addition something such as insulation regarding inorganic fiberwhich is used for broad application, filter or plastic, metal, ceramic and concrete or other reinforcement.

1

[0002]

[Prior Art] With modulus of metal and improvement of high te mperature strength and theimprovement etc of toughness of ceramic as object, Al2O3 system, the research and development in order to apply SiC or other continuous fiber as reinforcement is doneactively. As for Al2O3 fiber, fact that etc it is a stability relativelyfrom fact that oxidation resistance in high temperature is satisfactory and vis-a-vis molten metal, application to above-mentioned application is expected. But, as for Al2O3 fiber, tensile strength is not high in fully as the for example Ti and Ti basic alloy or other metal reinforcement. Therefore, being a oxide where oxidation resistance in high temperature is satisfactory, development of fiber which possesses high strength above Al2O3 fiber is expected.

[0003] In U. S. Patent No. 5,605,870 number, ceramic fiber who ch is produced is disclosed from themolten liquid which possess viscosity of 10 poises or less. This fiber is produced by so-called melt extraction method of that itself public knowledge, is constituted from amorphous phase and/or crystal phase. But, according to statement of claim 1, " crystal grain diameter from linear matt surface dl ine increases in radiating wires" with there is limitation, crystalline phase due to this invention dispersing to uniform in the fiber, it exists, inorganic fiber where at same time particle diameter has beeneven is something which differs.

[0004]

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention] As description above considering present state, in order that these inventorshas high strength regarding room temperature, and regarding high temperature obtains theoxide fiber where oxidation resistance in high temperature is satisfactory, diligent research wasrepeated, novel inorganic fiber which is inscribed to this invention was discovered. namely, Ln (As for Ln rare earth metal element of at least one kind), Contacting roll, it cools molten liquid which is formed from the A (As for A is selected from group which consists of the Al, Cr, Fe and Ga element of at least one kind which) and O, solidification doing in fine line, it is produced Ln,A, It is produced by heating fiber which is formed from and the O with 700 to 1700 °C, inorganic fiber which is formed from amorphous phase which is formed from theelement of at least two kinds which is selected from crystalline phase of at least one kind whichis selected from group consisting of crystalline Ln A O phase, crystalline L nA O phase

ISTA's Paterra(tm), Version 1.5 (There may be errors in the above translation. ISTA cannot be held liable for any detriment from its use. WWW: http://www.intlscience.com Tel:800-430-5727)

3 5123 and crystalline A2 O3 phase and group which

temperature and regardingthe high temperature.

t、室温から高温までの引張
[0005] As for objective of this invention, tensile strength to hig

【0005】本発明の目的は、室温から高温までの引張強度が大きく、断熱材、フィルタ材またはプラスチック、金属、セラミックス、コンクリート等の強化材等その他広範な用途に好適に使用することができる無機繊維を提供することにある。

h temperature is large from the room temperature, it is in addition such as insulation to offer inorganic fiber which can be used for ideal in broad application, filter or plastic, metal, ceramic and concrete or other reinforcement.

and Owas discovered, possessing high strength regarding room

[0006]

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】以下、本発明について詳細に説明する。本発明は、結晶質のLn₃ А₅ О₁2相(Lnは少なくとも一種の希土類金属元素、AはAI、Cr、Fe及びGaからなる群から選択される少なくとも一種の元素)、結晶質のLnAО₃ 相及び結晶質のA₂ О₃ 相からなる群から選択される少なくとも一種の結晶質相と、Ln、A及び〇からなる群から選択される少なくとも二種の元素から構成される非晶質相から構成され、室温から1000℃の温度範囲で極めて高い強度を有する無機繊維に関する。

[Means to Solve the Problems] You explain in detail below, con cerning this invention. this invention crystalline Ln3 A5 O12 phase (As for Ln rare earth metal element of at least one kind, as for A is selectedfrom group which consists of Al, Cr, Fe and Ga element ofthe at least one kind which), is formed from amorphous phase which is formedfrom element of at least two kinds which is selected from crystalline phase of theat least one kind which is selected from group which consists of crystalline L nA O3 phaseand crystalline A2 O3 phase and group which consists of Ln, A and the O, regards inorganic fiber which from room temperature quite possesses highstrength with temperature range of 1000 °C.

【0007】この無機繊維は、Ln(Lnは少なくとも一種の希土類金属元素)、A(AはAI、Cr、Fe及びGaからなる群から選択される少なくとも一種の元素)及びOから構成される溶融液を回転ロールに接触させて冷却し、無線状に凝固させて製造されるLn、A、及びOから構成される繊維を700~1700℃で加熱することにより製造されるものである。

[0007] It is something which is produced by heating fiber which is formedfrom Ln,A, and O where this inorganic fiber, Ln(As for Ln rare earth metal element of at least one kind), contacting roll, cools molten liquid which is formed from theA (As for A is selected from group which consists of theAl, Cr, Fe and Ga element of at least one kind which) and O, solidification does in fine line and isproduced with 700 to 1700 °C.

【0008】ここで、「非晶質」とは、透過電子顕微鏡 観察によっても結晶格子像を確認することができない相 の原子構造を意味し、「結晶質」とは、透過電子顕微鏡 観察によって結晶格子像を確認することができる相の原 子構造を意味する。 [0008] Here, " amorphous " with, atom construction of phase w hich cannot verify crystal latticeimage with transmission electron microscope observation is meant, " crystalline " with, atom construction of phasewhich can verify crystal lattice image by transmission electron microscope observation is meant.

[0009]

[0009]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明におけるLnとしては、E r. Y b. Dy. Y. Gd. La. Sm. Ce. Pr. Nd. Eu. Tb. Ho. Tm及びLuからなる群から選択される少なくとも一種の希土類金属元素が挙げられ、特に、Er. Yb. Dyは得られる無機繊維の強度が高くなるので好ましい。

[Embodiment of Invention] Be able to list rare earth metal elem ent of at least one kind which is selected from the group which consists of Er, Yb, Dy, Y, Gd, La, Sm, Ce, Pr, Nd, Eu, Tb, Ho, Tm an Lu as Ln in the this invention, because especially, as for Er, Yb, Dy strength of inorganic fiberwhich is acquired becomes high, i is desirable.

【0010】Aとしては、AI、Cr、Fe及びGaか

[0010] As A, be able to list element of at least one kind which is

らなる群から選択される少なくとも一種の元素が挙げられ、特に、AがAI及び/又はCrの場合は得られる無機繊維の高温強度が高くなるので好ましい。

【0011】本発明の無機繊維におけるAの割合は、A 20_3 換算で $10\sim90$ モル%の範囲にあることが好ましい。また、本発明の無機繊維の形状は、特に限定されないが、円形又は円形に近い断面を有することが好ましい。本発明の無機繊維は連続繊維としても短繊維としても使用できる。無機繊維の横断面の寸法は、断面形状にもより一概ではないが、 $3\sim50\,\mu$ mの直径を有するものが良く、 $5\sim30\,\mu$ mの直径を有するものがより好ましい。

【0012】本発明の無機繊維の室温、好ましくはさらに1000℃における引張強度は、2.5GPa以上、好ましくは3.0GPa以上であることが望ましい。本発明の無機繊維は、極めて高い強度を有し、室温より100℃までの温度範囲ではその強度はほとんど温度依存性を示さないことから、例えば、Ti、Ti基合金などの金属の強化用繊維等として特に有用である。

【0013】本発明の無機繊維は、Ln、A及びOから構成される溶融液を回転ロールに接触させて冷却し、細線状に凝固させて製造されるLn、A、及びOから構成される繊維を700~1700℃で加熱することにより製造される。700~1700℃での加熱前の繊維(以下、中間繊維と記す)は、特願平9−353270号に記載された方法によって製造される。以下、その方法について詳細に説明する。

【0014】溶融前の原料としては、一般的にはLnの酸化物及びAの酸化物が用いられるが、溶融したときに酸化物になるものであれば良く、水酸化物、炭酸塩等を用いても良い。原料の形態としては、粉体、成形体、焼結体、凝固体のいずれでも良く、また、これらの二つ以上が組み合わさったものでも良い。

【0015】前記の原料の溶解方法は、少なくとも該原料の回転ロールに接触する部分をその融点以上の温度に加熱することが可能な方法であればいかなる方法でも良く、加熱源として、例えば、アーク、レーザー、電子ビーム、光、赤外線、高周波等を用いることができる。高周波を用いる場合は、該原料が室温近傍においてほとんど導電性を有さないために、導電性を有しかつ該原料の融点より高い融点を有する坩堝に該原料を収容する必要がある。例えば、Mo、W、Ta、lr、Nb等の坩堝

selectedfrom group which consists of Al, Cr, Fe and Ga, whenespecially, A is Al and/or Cr, because high temperature strength of inorganic fiberwhich is acquired becomes high it is desirable.

Ŋ,

[0011] As for ratio of A in inorganic fiber of this invention, it is desirable with A2 O3 conversion to be range of 10 to 90 mole%. In addition, geometry of inorganic fiber of this invention is not limitedespecially. It is desirable to possess cross section which is close to round orthe round. As continuous fiber also as short fiber you can use inorganic fiber of this invention. dimension of cross-section of inorganic fiber is not more one approximation evenin cross section shape. Those which possess diameter of 3 to 50 m are good, those whichpossess diameter of 5 to 30 m are more desirable.

[0012] Room temperature of inorganic fiber of this invention, preferably furthermore as for thetensile strength in 1000 °C, it is desirable to be a 2.5 GPa or greater and a preferably 3.0 GPa or greater. inorganic fiber of this invention quite has high strength, with temperature range to the 1000 °C as for strength especially it is useful from room temperature from the fact that for most part temperature dependence is not shown, as reinforcement fiber etcof for example Ti, Ti basic alloy or other metal.

[0013] Inorganic fiber of this invention, contacting roll, cools molten liquid which isformed from Ln,A and O, clotting does in fine line andis produced by heating fiber which is formed from Ln,A, the and O which are produced with 700 to 1700 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. fiber (Below , intermediate filament you inscribe.) before heating with 700 to 1700 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ is produced by methodwhich is stated in Japan Patent Application Hei 9 - 353270 number. You explain in detail below , concerning method.

[0014] As starting material before melting, generally it can use oxide of theLn and oxide of A, but when melting, if it issomething which becomes oxide, to be good, making use of hydroxide and carbonate etc it is good. As form of starting material, it is good with whichever of powder, the molded article, sinter and coagulant, in addition, these two or more unite and are good being something which is brought together.

[0015] If dissolution method of aforementioned starting materi al is method whose it ispossible to heat portion which at least contacts roll of thesaid starting material to temperature of melting point or higher, it is good any method, it can use the for example arc, laser, electron beam, light, infrared light and high frequency etc as the heat source. When high frequency is used, said starting material because for most part it doesnot possess electrical conductivity in room temperature vicinity, electrical conductivity it is necessary toaccommodate

が好適に用いられる。また、原料が粉体である場合も上記のような材質の坩堝や支持台を用いる必要があるが、この場合は上記坩堝に加えて、水などによって冷却を施したCu製の坩堝や支持台等を使用することもできる。原料が粉体である場合以外でもこれらの坩堝や支持台等を好適に使用することができる。

【0016】原料の溶解は、大気中、不活性ガス中、遠元性ガス中、炭化水素ガス中、真空中などいかなる雰囲気中で行われても良いが、原料の融点以下の温度において酸化されやすい坩堝等を用いる場合は、アルゴンガスなどの不活性ガス雰囲気中または真空中などで溶解を行うことが好ましい。また、アークにより原料を溶解する場合は、アークが発生するに十分なアルゴンガス等が雰囲気中に含まれている必要がある。

【0017】回転ロールの材質には特に制限はないが、熱伝導率が大きいものや高融点金属などがロールの寿命や得られる機能の品質の安定性の点で好ましい。具体的には、Cu、Cu合金、Mo、Ta、W、Ir等を好適に使用することができる。回転ロールと溶融液との接触は、例えば、溶融液に回転ロールの先端を回転接触さる、あるいは回転ロール上に溶融液を落下させるなどといずれの態様でも良い。ただし、回転ロールの形状とは、その先端が溶融液と小さい面積で接触することがですれる。というではなるのが、得られる繊維の断面形状を均一にするのに都合が良く、例えば図1に示すように、先端にV字型の突起を有する回転ロールを好適に使用することができる。

【0018】このような回転ロールを溶融液に接触させる際の回転ロールの周速度は10m/sec 以下であることが望ましい。周速度が10m/sec より速い場合は、断面積が一定の繊維を得ることが難しくなる場合があるためである。

【0019】本発明の中間繊維を製造する装置としては、例えば図2に示すような構造を有するものを使用することができる。W電極(1)と水冷を施されたCu製坩堝(2)の間に発生させたアーク(3)により溶解されたLn、A及びOから構成される溶融液(4)をCu製坩堝を横方向に移動させることにより矢印の方向に回転するロール(5)に接触させ、細線状に凝固させることで上記元素より構成される中間繊維(6)を得るものである。

said starting material in crucible which possesses high melting point from themelting point of possessing and said starting material. It can use for ideal for example Mo,W,Ta,Ir,Nb or other crucible. In addition, when starting material is powder, as description above the crucible of material and it is necessary to use support table, but in this case it can also use crucible and support table etc of Cu makewhich administers cooling in addition to above-mentioned crucible, with water etc. When starting material is powder, these crucible and support table etc can be used for ideal at in addition to.

[0016] Melting starting material is good being done, in atmosp here, in inert gas, inthe reductive gas, in hydrocarbon gas and in vacuum middle class whatever atmosphere, but when crucible etc which oxidation is easy to be done is used inthe temperature of melting point or lower of starting material, it is desirable to melt at in orvacuum middle class argon gas and helium gas or other inert gas atmosphere. In addition, when starting material is melted with arc, arc occurshas necessity for sufficient argon gas etc to be included in atmosphere.

[0017] There is not especially restriction in material of roll. Thing and high melting point metal etc where thermal conductivity is large are desirable inthe lifetime of roll and point of stability of quality of thefiber which is acquired. Concretely, Cu, Cu alloy and Mo,Ta,W,Ir etc can be used for ideal. Contact with roll and molten liquid end of roll turnscontacts for example molten liquid, or it is good or other any embodiment which molten liquidfalls on roll. However, as end molten liquid those whose it is possible with thesmall surface area to contact, are convenient in order to designate the cross section shape of fiber which is acquired as uniform as shape ofthe roll, shown in for example Figure 1, roll which possesses protrusion of the V-shape in end can be used for ideal.

[0018] This kind of roll case where it contacts molten liquid as f or theperimeter velocity of roll it is desirable to be below $10\,$ m/sec . When perimeter velocity is faster than $10\,$ m/sec , is because there are timeswhen it becomes difficult for cross-sectional area to obtain fixed fiber.

[0019] Those which possess kind of construction which is show n in for example Figure 2 asthe equipment which produces intermediate filament of this invention, can be used. Contacting roll (5) which turns to direction of arrow molten liquid (4)which is formed from Ln,A and O which are melted be thearc (3) which occurs between Cu make crucible (2) which is administered the W electrode (1) and water cooling by moving Cu make crucible to transverse direction, it is something which obtains intermediate filament (6) which from abovementioned element consists of thing which solidification is done in fine line.

【0020】中間繊維から本発明の無機繊維への転換は、中間繊維を700~1700℃で加熱することにより行われる。中間繊維の加熱方法は、該繊維を700~1700℃に加熱することが可能な方法であればいかなる方法でも良く、加熱源として、例えば、通電により発熱するSiC、MoSi2などの発熱体、高周波、レーザー、電子ビーム、光、赤外線等を用いることができる。

【0022】中間繊維の加熱処理は、大気中、不活性ガス中、還元性ガス中、炭化水素ガス中、真空中などいかなる雰囲気中で行われても良いが、用いられる坩堝、ドラム等の材質により制限を受ける場合がある。

[0023]

【実施例】以下、実施例及び比較例を示して本発明についてさらに具体的に説明する。

実施例1

原料には α -Al $_2$ O $_3$ 粉末とEr $_2$ O $_3$ 粉末を用いた。 α -Al $_2$ O $_3$ 粉末とEr $_2$ O $_3$ 粉末をモル比で前者を81.1、後者を18.9の割合でエタノールを用いた湿式ボールミルによって混合し、得られたスラリーからロータリーエバボレータを用いてエタノールを除去した。得られた混合粉末をステンレス製のダイスを用いて一軸プレスにより直径10mm、高さ10mmの円柱状に成形し、次いでこの円柱状成形体をアークにより溶解しボタン状の凝固体を得た。このボタン状凝固体を図2に示す水冷を施したCu製坩堝(2)に収容し、その後、図

[0020] Conversion to inorganic fiber of this invention is done from intermediate filament by heatingthe intermediate filament with 700 to 1700 °C. If heating method of intermediate filament is method whose it is possible to heatthe said fiber to 700 to 1700 °C, it is good any method, it can use SiC,MoSi2 or other heat emitter, the high frequency, laser, electron beam, light and infrared light etc which theheat emission are done as heat source, with for example electrification.

0

[0021] Generally, accommodating intermediate filament in Al2 O3, SiC or other ceramic and crucible etc of the Mo, Ta, W, Ir, Nb or other high melting point metallic, every crucible it heats, or, every windup and drum theor other method which heats can use intermediate filament for drum which consists of the similar material. In specified temperature continuing fiber inside furnace of tube furnace whichthe temperature rise is done is possible also fact that it applies method etc which it passes to in addition to. In addition, in order to obtain fiber which possesses a higherstrength, in order for crystal to grow in fiber direction, it ispossible also to do one direction kind of heating where intermediate filament from theone side of fiber gradually receives heating to fiber direction. It is possible also to apply method which moves fiber orsuffering heated part to fiber direction as for heat treatment in this case, continuing fiber inside furnace of tube furnace, an above-mentionedway it is possible but, making use of laser, electron beam, light andthe infrared light etc with method which it passes.

[0022] Heat treatment of intermediate filament is good being d one, in atmosphere, in inert gas, in reductive gas, in hydrocarbon gas and in vacuum middle class whateveratmosphere, but there are times when restriction is received with crucible and drum or other material which are used.

[0023]

[Working Example(s)] Below, showing Working Example and Comparative Example, furthermore you explain concretelyconcerning this invention.

Working Example 1

- Al2O3 powder and Er2 O3 powder were used to starting ma terial . - Al2O3 powder and Er2 O3 powder former 81.1 and the latter were mixedwith mole ratio with wet ball mill which uses ethanol at ratio of the18.9, ethanol was removed making use of rotary evaporator from the slurry which is acquired. mixed powder which is acquired making use of die of thestainle steel it formed in cylinder of diameter 10 mm and height 10 mm with the single screw press, next it melted this cylinder molded article with arc and acquired coagulantof button. It accommodated in Cu make crucible (2) which administers water

2の機構が収容される系内を-0. 0 4 MPa のアルゴン ガス雰囲気にし、W電極とCu製坩堝の間にアークを発 生させた。アークによってボタン状凝固体を溶解し、こ の溶解状態を維持したまま、Cu製坩堝を移動させて、 2m/sec の周速度で回転する先端に30°のV字型突 起を有する直径70mmのCu製ロールに接触させ、平均 直径15μmの連続繊維を得た。次いで、この中間繊維 をAl₂O₃製の坩堝に収容し、MoSi₂製の発熱体 が装着された箱型の電気炉を用いて空気中で加熱処理を 行った。1000℃/hrの速度で昇温し、1100℃で 2hr保持した後に降温し、平均直径15μmの連続繊維 を得た。得られた繊維は、Cu-Kα線を用いたX線回 析、透過電子顕微鏡観察及び透過電子顕微鏡に設置され た半導体X線検出器による特性X線の分析により、複数 の20~30mのEr3Al5O12結晶相、複数の20 ~30nmのAl₂O₃結晶相及びEr、Al、Oからな る非晶質相から構成されており、各々の相が繊維中に均 一に分散して存在していることがわかった。また、この 繊維の引張試験を、室温の場合は負荷速度2mm/min 、 スパン25mmの条件で、1000℃の空気中の場合は負 荷速度 2 mm/min 、スパン100 mmの条件で行った。測 定された室温及び1000℃での引張強度の平均値を表 1に示す。

【0024】実施例2

【0025】実施例3

原料に α -AI $_2$ O $_3$ 粉末とDy $_2$ O $_3$ 粉末を用い、その混合比をモル比で前者を78.9、後者を21.1とした以外は実施例1と同様の方法で連続繊維を得た。得られた繊維は実施例1と同様の分析により、複数の20~30nmのDy $_3$ AI $_5$ O $_1$ 結晶相、複数の20~30

coolingwhich shows this button coagulant in Figure 2 after that itdesignated inside of system where mechanism of Figure 2 is accommodated asthe argon gas atmosphere of - 0.04 MPa, generated arc between W electrode and theCu make crucible. It melted button coagulant with arc, while this dissolved state is maintained, moving Cu make crucible, contacting Cu make roll of thediameter 70 mm which possesses V-shape protuberance o: 30° in end which turnswith perimeter velocity of 2 m/sec, it acquired continuous fiber of average diameter 15 m. Next. this intermediate filament was accommodated in crucible of Al2O3 make, theheat treatment was done in air making use of electric furnace of box shape wherethe heat emitter of MoSi2 make is mounted. temperature rise it did with rate of 1000 °C/hr, 2 hr after keeping, the cooling it did with 1100°C, acquired continuous fiber of average diameter 15 m. fiber which is acquired, Er3 Al 5 O12 crystal phase of 20 to 30 nm of the plural, was formed from Al2O3 crystal phase of 20 to 30 nm of plural and theamorphous phase which consists of Er, Al O by analysis of characteristic X-ray with the semiconductor Xray detector which is installed in x-ray diffraction, transmission electron microscope observation and thetransmission electron microscope which use CuK -line, each phase dispersed to uniform in the fiber and it understood that it exists. In addition, tensile test of this fiber, in case of room temperature when withthe condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 25 mm, it is in air of 1000 °C, it did with condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 100 mm. mean value of tensile strength with room temperature and 1000 °C which were measured is shown in Table 1.

[0024] Working Example 2

In starting material proportion with mole ratio former other th an designating the 83.7 and the latter as 16.3, continuous fiber was acquired with themethod which is similar to Working Example 1 making use of - Al2O3 powder and the Yb2 O3 powder. fiber which is acquired Yb3 Al 5 O12 crystal phase of 20 to 30 nm of the multiple, was formed from Al2O3 crystal phase of 20 to 30 nm of multiple and the amorphous phase which consists of Yb, Al, O by analysis which is similar to the Working Example 1, each phase dispersed to uniform in fiber and itunderstood that it exists. In addition, result of doing tensile test of this fiber in sameway as Working Example 1 is shown in Table 1.

[0025] Working Example 3

In starting material proportion with mole ratio former other th an designating the 78.9 and the latter as 21.1, continuous fiber was acquired with themethod which is similar to Working Example 1 making use of - Al2O3 powder and the Dy2 O3 powder. fiber which is acquired Dy3 Al 5 O12 crystal phase

ISTA's Paterra(tm), Version 1.5 (There may be errors in the above translation. ISTA cannot be held liable for any detriment from its use. WWW: http://www.intlscience.com Tel:800-430-5727)

nmのA I_2 O_3 結晶相及びD y 、A I 、O からなる非晶質相から構成されており、各々の相が繊維中に均一に分散して存在していることがわかった。また、この繊維の引張試験を実施例 I と同様にして行った結果を表 I に示す。

【0026】実施例4

原料に α -A I $_2$ O $_3$ 粉末と Y $_2$ O $_3$ 粉末を用い、その混合比をモル比で前者を 8 $_2$ 、後者を 1 8 とした以外は実施例 1 と同様の方法で連続繊維を得た。得られた繊維は実施例 1 と同様の分析により、複数の 2 O $_4$ 3 O nmの Y $_3$ A I $_5$ O $_1$ 2 結晶相、複数の 2 O $_4$ 3 O nmの A I $_2$ O $_3$ 結晶相及び Y 、A I 、O からなる非晶質相から構成されており、各々の相が繊維中に均一に分散して存在していることがわかった。また、この繊維の引張試験を実施例 1 と同様にして行った結果を表 1 に示す。

【0027】実施例5

【0028】実施例6

of 20 to 30 nm of the multiple, was formed from Al2O3 crystal phase of 20 to 30 nm of multiple and theamorphous phase which consists of Dy, Al, O by analysis which is similar to the Working Example 1, each phase dispersed to uniform in fiber and itunderstood that it exists. In addition, result of doing tensile test of this fiber in sameway as Working Example 1 is shown in Table 1.

[0026] Working Example 4

In starting material proportion with mole ratio former other th an designating the 82 and the latter as 18, continuous fiber was acquired with themethod which is similar to Working Example making use of - Al2O3 powder and the Y2O3 powder. fiber which is acquired Y3 Al 5O12 crystal phase of 20 to 30 nm of the multiple, was formed from Al2O3 crystal phase of 20 to 30 nm of multiple and the amorphous phase which consists of Y, Al, O by analysis which is similar to the Working Example 1, each phase dispersed to uniform in fiber and itunderstood that it exists. In addition, result of doing tensile test of this fiber in sameway as Working Example 1 is shown in Table 1.

[0027] Working Example 5

In starting material proportion former 78 and the latter werede signated as 22 with mole ratio making use of - Al2O3 powder and theGd2 O3 powder, other than designating heat treatment temperature of intermediate filament as 1000 °C, thecontinuous fiber was acquired with method which is similar t Working Example 1. fiber which is acquired Gd Al O3 crysta phase of 15 to 25 nm of the multiple, was formed from Al2O3 crystal phase of 15 to 25 nm of multiple and theamorphous phase which consists of Gd, Al,O by analysis which is similar tothe Working Example 1, each phase dispersed to uniform in fiber and itunderstood that it exists. In addition, result of doing tensile test of this fiber in sameway as Working Example 1 is shown in Table 1.

[0028] Working Example 6

In starting material proportion with mole ratio former other th an designating the 69 and the latter as 31, continuous fiber was acquired with themethod which is similar to Working Example making use of - Al2O3 powder and the Sm2 O3 powder. fiber which is acquired SmA IO3 crystal phase of 15 to 25 nm of the multiple, was formed from Al2O3 crystal phase of 20 to 30 nm of multiple and the amorphous phase which consists of Sm, Al, O by analysis which is similar to the Working Example each phase dispersed to uniform in fiber and it understood that it exists. In addition, result of doing tensile test of this fiber in sameway as Working Example 1 is shown in Table 1.

【0029】実施例7

原料に α -Al₂O₃ 粉末とLa₂O₃ 粉末を用い、その混合比をモル比で前者を77.5、後者を22.5とし、また回転ロールの周速度を1m/secにした以外は実施例5と同様の方法で連続繊維を得た。得られた繊維は実施例1と同様の分析により、複数の15~25 mmのLaAlO₃ 結晶相、複数の15~25 mmのAl₂O₃ 結晶相及びLa、Al、Oからなる非晶質相から構成されており、各々の相が繊維中に均一に分散して存在していることがわかった。また、この繊維の引張試験を実施例1と同様にして行った結果を表1に示す。

【0.030】実施例8

原料に Cr_2O_3 粉末と Er_2O_3 粉末を用い、その混合比をモル比で前者を78、後者を22とした以外は実施例 1と同様の方法で連続繊維を得た。得られた繊維は実施例 1と同様の分析により、複数の $25\sim35\,\mathrm{nm}$ の $ErCrO_3$ 結晶相、複数の $25\sim35\,\mathrm{nm}$ の Cr_2O_3 結晶相及びEr, Cr, Oからなる非晶質相から構成されており、各々の相が繊維中に均一に分散して存在していることがわかった。また、この繊維の引張試験を実施例 1と同様にして行った結果を表1に示す。

【0031】 実施例9

原料に Cr_2O_3 粉末と Gd_2O_3 粉末を用い、その混合比をモル比で前者を80、後者を20とした以外は実施例1と同様の方法で連続繊維を得た。得られた繊維は実施例1と同様の分析により、複数の $20\sim30$ nmの $GdCrO_3$ 結晶相、複数の $20\sim30$ nmの Cr_2O_3 結晶相及びGd、Cr、Oからなる非晶質相から構成されており、各々の相が繊維中に均一に分散して存在していることがわかった。また、この繊維の引張試験を実施例1と同様にして行った結果を表1に示す。

【0032】実施例10

原料に Ga_2O_3 粉末と Gd_2O_3 粉末を用い、その混合比をモル比で前者を69.2、後者を30.8とした以外は実施例 1 と同様の方法で連続繊維を得た。得られた繊維は実施例 1 と同様の分析により、複数の20~3

[0029] Working Example 7

In starting material proportion former 77.5 and the latter were designated as 22.5 with mole ratio making use of - Al2O3 powder and theLa2 O3 powder, in addition other than designating perimeter velocity of roll asthe 1 m/sec, continuous fiber was acquired with method which is similar toth. Working Example 5. fiber which is acquired La Al O3 crystal phase of 15 to 25 nm of the plural, was formed from Al2O3 crystal phase of 15 to 25 nm of plural and theamorphous phase which consists of La, Al, O by analysis which is similar tothe Working Example 1, each phase dispersed to uniform in fiber and itunderstood that it exists. In addition, result of doing tensile test of this fiber in sameway as Working Example 1 is shown in Table 1.

[0030] Working Example 8

In starting material proportion with mole ratio former other th an designating the 78 and the latter as 22, continuous fiber was acquired with themethod which is similar to Working Example making use of Cr2O3 powder and the Er2O3 powder. fiber which is acquired Er Cr O3 crystal phase of 25 to 35 nm of the multiple, was formed from Cr2O3 crystal phase of 25 to 35 nm of multiple and the amorphous phase which consists of Er, Cr, O by analysis which is similar to the Working Example 1, each phase dispersed to uniform in fiber and itunderstood that it exists. In addition, result of doing tensile test of this fiber in sameway as Working Example 1 is shown in Table 1.

[0031] Working Example 9

In starting material proportion with mole ratio former other th an designating the 80 and the latter as 20, continuous fiber was acquired with themethod which is similar to Working Example making use of Cr2O3 powder and theGd2 O3 powder. fiber which is acquired Gd Cr O3 crystal phase of 20 to 30 nm of the multiple, was formed from Cr2O3 crystal phase of 20 to 30 nm of multiple and theamorphous phase which consists of Gd, Cr, O by analysis which is similar to the Working Example 1, each phase dispersed to uniform in fiber and itunderstood that it exists. In addition, result of doing tensile test of this fiber in sameway as Working Example 1 is shown in Table 1.

[0032] Working Example 10

In starting material proportion with mole ratio former other th an designating the 69.2 and the latter as 30.8, continuous fiber was acquired with themethod which is similar to Working Example 1 making use of Ga 2 O3 powder and the Gd2 O3

ISTA's Paterra(tm), Version 1.5 (There may be errors in the above translation. ISTA cannot be held liable for any detriment from its use. WWW: http://www.intlscience.com Tel:800-430-5727)

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPT